

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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turned.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the
year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription
price \$14.

Volume XXXIII.....No. 84

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—
ROSEDALE.BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—PAR DE FASCINATION—
ASSASSIN OF THE ROCKS—MIDNIGHT BANQUET.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—JOE.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—
CAMILLE.

FRENCH THEATRE.—THE GRAND DUCHESS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS,
EQUESTRIANISM, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FANCY,
&c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS,
EQUESTRIANISM, &c.—GRAND DUTCH "S."

STEINWAY HALL.—OLD BELL'S GRAND CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 473 Broadway.—
BALLET, FANCY, FANTASMIE, &c.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA—
LUCRETIA BOGGIA.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
LADY OF LYONS.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS.—BULLDOG OF THE WILD FAWN.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 413 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 24, 1868.

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

The high Court of Impeachment for the trial of President Johnson was opened again at one o'clock yesterday. Chief Justice Chase took his seat and the Board of Managers were announced. Senator Davis submitted a motion that the present Senate not being a full representation of all the States was incompetent to form a Court of Impeachment for the trial of the President. It was submitted without argument and defeated, only the two Senators from Kentucky voting for it. Counsel for the President then read his answer to the articles. In regard to the removal of Stanton he denies that it was in contravention of the Tenure of Office law, as Stanton was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and he was compelled to remove him in order to obtain a judicial decision on the point. He denies the alleged conspiracy with Thomas, and in regard to his public speeches claims the right to express his opinion before the people or before Congress, while denying that the tenor of his speeches was correctly reported. The answer was accepted by the court, and counsel then asked an extension of thirty days to prepare for the trial, which was granted. A motion of the Managers that application be filed to-day was agreed to, and, preceding argument, on a further request of counsel for reasonable time, the court adjourned. The Board of Managers prepared their reply last evening. It reiterates the charges originally urged against the President, notwithstanding his denial.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced making appropriations for the expenses of the impeachment trial, to reorganize the State Department, to abolish the office of Superintendent of Exports and Drawbacks and to reorganize the United States Circuit Court, all of which were referred to appropriate committees. At half-past twelve business ceased, and the House was notified that the Senate was ready to proceed with the impeachment trial. In the House, under the Monday call of States, bills were introduced and referred to regulate the civil service, to amend the Bankruptcy act and for the examination of officers in the merchant service. Mr. Holman (dem.) offered a resolution that in the judgment of the House the government bonds should be paid in greenbacks, and moved the previous question, which was not seconded. Several attempts to place members on the record in the matter were made, but without success, and the resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. At one o'clock the House, in Committee of the Whole, attended the impeachment trial in the Senate Chamber. On returning, Mr. Bingham moved that the Managers of Impeachment have leave to file a replication to the answer of the President. Some argument ensued, the democrats desiring to debate the replication before it is filed, and on motion a recess was taken until this morning in order to act upon the replication.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the Crostown Railroad bill was defeated by a vote of 15 to 7. A bill was reported amending the military law by equalizing the New York brigades. In the Assembly articles of impeachment were presented by the Committee on the Canal Investigation against Robert C. Bown, Canal Commissioner. Bills were introduced to construct a railroad in Twenty-third and other streets in New York, and to amend the Metropolitan Fire laws and increase the pay of the Fire Department. Bills to incorporate the New York and Brooklyn Iron Tubular Tunnel Company; relative to wharves and piers in East river, and ceding David's Island to the United States were reported.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated midnight yesterday, March 23. Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Irish Church, which are of a very sweeping import for change, are to be debated in the English House of Commons at the close of May. The King of Prussia opened the session of the North German Parliament with a speech from the throne, in which he argues hopefully of the effect of the American naturalization treaty. Poland is completely absorbed in the Russian empire by imperial ukase. Admiral Farragut is the recipient of marked attentions from the Papal government. Daniel Manli's remains were returned to Venice and received with great honor. The two Fenians lately sentenced to death in Manchester have been reprieved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have special telegrams from Anatolia, Abyssinia, dated March 8. Theodore has entrenched his camp at Magdala and was ready for battle. The British advance was near Lake Ashange, under the personal command of Lord Napier. We have special telegrams from Haiti, Venezuela, Porto Rico, Antigua and Colombia. The shocks of earthquake were still felt in Porto Rico, one lasting a whole day. Severe shocks were also felt in Antigua. The revolution in Venezuela still continued. A railroad concession had been granted by the Colombian government to an American company. The Haytian Cacos had been completely defeated in battle on the 9th inst.

and the national troops were in possession of Fort

Liberte. A general amnesty had been decreed. Our Buenos Ayres correspondence is dated February 16. The cholera had carried off several Americans, among them ex-Governor Dana, of Maine. It has now almost disappeared. The opposition to the Paraguayan war was very great among all classes.

The Erie case came up again before Judge Barnard yesterday, in the matter of The People against Messrs. Diven, Lane and Davis, for alleged contempt in participating in a meeting of the board of directors contrary to injunctions issued. The matters, after some argument, were referred for further proof to John B. Haskin. Motions for a continuance of the injunction against Daniel Drew and against all meetings of the board, so long as Frank Work is extended, were adjourned till Monday next.

A schooner supposed to be the Alice Ridgway was wrecked during the late gale on Fishing Creek shoals, off the Jersey coast, and all hands were lost. Three brothers travelling near Denver City, Colorado, were recently murdered by a companion, who escaped.

A secretary of an insurance company in Louisville recently charged by the president of the company with embezzlement has made the same charge against his accuser.

In the Supreme Court, Part I., yesterday, before Judge Monell, an action was brought by Catharine Finnegan against G. O. Kottbeck for damages alleged to have been sustained by her through loss of her husband, who was killed by the falling of a house the property of the defendant. Damages were laid at \$5,000. The case was allowed to stand over until General Term.

In the United States Commissioners' Court yesterday, before Commissioner Betts, Thomas Kennedy, John Bown and William Ryan, charged with stealing a barrel of whiskey from a distillery which was in their charge and custody as revenue officers, were committed for trial.

Yesterday the schooner Memento collided with a ship in the river at the foot of Perry street, doing her some injury. Damages were estimated at \$1,000, and upon declaration the schooner was taken possession of by a United States Deputy Marshal to await the action of the courts.

The case of the United States vs. 1,200 casks of sherry wine, in the United States District Court, reached its twentieth trial session yesterday. There is some prospect that it will close by Thursday next, when it will have occupied the court twenty-three working days. The whole of yesterday was occupied by one of the junior counsel in summing up for the government.

Progress of the Revolution.

Regarded in its historical as well as in its political significance, the trial of the President of the United States is as important as was the trial of Charles the First. By the execution of the King the party that carried that measure cast away the pretence that its purpose was the reform and purification of power, and showed that it was struggling only to secure the supremacy in the State of certain agitators. It had authority to correct abuses, and it proceeded to reconstruct the government in its own interest, thus plunging headlong into the disorganization of revolutionary tumult by way of remedying ancient evils. All before that had been the strife between the departments of government—a strife growing constantly more bitter and raging in battle, but still a strife between extreme interpretations of prerogative. But that act was the assumption that the triumphant faction was the nation; for within a week after the King's removal the Commons voted the abolition of the office of king and declared the other House of Parliament "useless and dangerous." The significance of Mr. Johnson's trial now is this: It shows that we have come to the essential fact that we have reached that point in our revolution where the triumphant faction abolishes the Executive. Impatient at even the mere hint of a restraint on its acts, it proceeds to paralyze the arm that wields the sword of the nation, fearing for its ulterior purposes if that depositary of power remain intact. It matters not that there is neither a headman's axe nor a guillotine in the case. This is the accident of the century. We live in an age when only the barbarous and unenlightened Mexicans dare venture that sort of murder. But the political result is the same, and the removal of an Executive because he dissents from the opinions of the ruling faction as distinctly fixes the stage of revolutionary progress.

Since the initiation of this step what have we seen? There have been a great hubbub, great excitement and noise among the radical leaders. Every day gives us the picture of turmoil at the national capital, and the only sounds that come thence are those of inflammatory harangues and threats. Strangely enough, these radical leaders have the monopoly of all this. Never did the people over the country seem calmer than now in the face of this event. Only the other day New Hampshire went for the radicals. We should not be surprised to see Connecticut go the same way. It is as if the people did not hear the news. What does this mean? For the explanation of a fact that seems so strange we must consider the peculiarities of the American people. How was it with the revolution that made the States independent? There was agitation for a great while, and the apathy of the people was as if they had no interest in the quarrel. Politicians railed, and the people just ploughed and sowed and cut wood as if those were ordinary summers and winters. So it kept up for years, and the silent thought matured the great result. At last an insignificant fact, resulting from the tax on tea, fired the mine, and the nation flamed out in purpose at once enthusiastic and resolute. It was the same in the war against the Southern leaders. Politicians belabored one another, and the people, to all appearance, cared not. From one stage to another the contest went on. Resolutions, denunciations, threats of ruin—these are but windy words and never stir the equilibrium of the great, inert, patient mass; but each party in its bravado going a step further than the other, one finally committed itself to an act that involved the very authority, dignity, even the existence of the nation. Suddenly, as if moved by the electric stroke, the whole mass of the people was up, and the shout of "Sumter!" indicated that men saw the necessity for movement and knew how to move. Every great movement of the American people has the same history. There is an unlimited freedom given to resolve, denounce and threaten. No discussion of topics can exhaust the patience of this people. It hears and determines, and because it hears so patiently and calmly it acts with all the more terrific precision and energy when the decisive moment comes.

It will be the same in the case now before the country. Politicians of every peculiar stripe will be permitted to write their own sentences in the course they take in this movement for the abolition of the national Executive. People will look on patiently to see both houses neglect their duty; for all feel that the fewer laws made the better. Men can even

content themselves to see the national finances in a ruinous condition; for no one could expect a safe remedy from any man now in place. But let no man suppose that all this record is not every day weighed and tried in the brain of that great, quiet man of the people who is beyond the reach of the demagogue and the promiser of offices. The people are quiet enough now; but suddenly, some day, over the whole North and West they will rise with the same energy and discriminate purpose in the determination of great questions they have hitherto shown, and will sweep away like a whirlwind all the corrupt, selfish, dangerous men who now believe they are so near to absolute, supreme power. So have the American people always made themselves felt. They are patient, because they would wrong no one, would never judge one party by the denunciation of another; but they who aim at the vital principles of government must secure for themselves the fate of public enemies. Let no one, therefore, misinterpret the patience of the masses or despair for the country because the people take things so calmly.

The Kilkenny Fight Among the Railroads.

The fight among the railroad giants promises to be a regular Kilkenny affair, and to last until the extreme end of the bear's tail and the very tips of the bull's horns shall have entirely disappeared. The war of the rails, like the war of the roses, is spreading among all classes and conditions of men, and everywhere people are dividing up between the houses of York and Lancaster—Vanderbilt and Drew. On 'Change there are two distinct parties, and the contest between them is growing so fierce as to affect personal relations. The courts are taking sides, and the judges are getting at loggerheads among the themselves. Injunctions and counter injunctions, orders and counter orders, writs and stays of proceedings are flying about as thick as bullets in the wilderness. The Legislature and the lobby are at work, hammer and tongs, and the rival forces are earning their pay with a zeal increased by the previous inaction of the session. The newspapers have as yet had very little to say upon the subject, with the exception of the Albany organs, which naturally belong to the lobby, and one morning journal in this city, which takes a narrow, stockjobbing view of the question, and evidently understands nothing of its real merits. But the fight has extended to States, and while New York, through her legal terrors, invoked by the strong arm of the Central, drives the whole Erie Railway directors over to Jersey, where no Sunday liquor laws prevail, and where they are compelled to hold their stated prayer meetings in the midst of profane oaths and within the fumes of bald-faced whiskey, New Jersey throws her shield before the Erie Company, legalizes its acts upon her soil, and bestows upon it all the privileges of a charter under her own laws.

All this tempest in a teapot is caused by the attempt of Vanderbilt to obtain possession of the Erie Railway and the efforts of Daniel Drew to retain the direction in the hands of himself and his friends. The former gathers up Erie stock, makes a pool and obtains proxies sufficient to enable him to outvote the Drew party at the next election of directors, and to overthrow them as he overthrew the Wall street brokers and express "rings" in the Central Railroad Board last December. Drew and his friends issue a large amount of new stock for the double purpose of extending their six feet track and their own lease of power. If the issue can be sustained it will give them stock enough to swamp Vanderbilt's pool and outvote him at the next election. All the affected indignation of one party at the rascally stock operations of the other is mere bosh. The morality of Wall street possesses remarkable elasticity, and recognizes nothing unsaintly in the occupation of a bull or a bear. The best man is he who can make the sharpest corner and profit the most by it. The real matter at issue is, therefore, the possession of the Erie Railway direction, and the question whether that road shall remain under its present management or pass into the same hands that now control the New York Central, Hudson River and Harlem roads.

Vanderbilt is an excellent practical railroad man, and if the Erie road and all the connecting roads in the West were managed as he could manage them the stockholders would probably be benefited by the change. The railroad capacity of Daniel Drew is mainly confined to stock operations, and while the abuse heaped upon him by jobbing newspapers is all nonsense, it will not be pretended that as a practical business manager he is equal to his great rival. But our people are not apt to favor monopolies, and hence the popular sentiment in this fight is not with Drew as an individual, but with the side he represents. The New York Central road has always been a grasping, overbearing corporation, buying up Legislatures at wholesale and endeavoring to control the politics of the State. It meets with little sympathy outside its own dependents, and there is a general apprehension that if it possessed the opportunity, through a monopoly of all the trunk lines, it would prevent any extension of the Erie six feet gauge, and would show no mercy to the public in its monopoly rates of fare and freight. The Legislature, it is true, could always control and check the power of a monopoly; but we have already seen that rich railroad corporations can too easily control and check the Legislature.

The passage of the law now being pushed at Albany to legalize the issue of the new Erie stock would defeat the attempt of Vanderbilt to obtain possession of the road, and would insure the continued rule of Drew and his party. Probably our people would be disposed to cry "a plague on both your houses," and to transfer the road to new hands, if they could have their way. As it is, the real point in which they are interested is the completion of the competing six feet railroad track to Chicago, so that the produce of the West can be brought to New York in large quantities and at low freights. They care nothing whether this work may be done under Vanderbilt or Drew as President of the Erie Railway directors; but they can see no good reason why the company should not issue ten millions or twenty millions of stock if the proceeds are needed to complete their road, and if the stockholders are satisfied that it is to their interest to undertake the work.

President Johnson's Answer to the Articles of Impeachment.

We publish this morning the answers of the President to the articles of impeachment brought against him by the House of Representatives. In answer to the first article the fact of Mr. Stanton's removal and the appointment of General Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim* are, of course, admitted; but the President claims that he had the power of removal conferred upon him, not only by the constitution, but by the Tenure of Office bill itself. The charge of conspiracy with General Thomas is denied, Mr. Johnson claiming that Mr. Stanton is not the legal Secretary of War, he having been appointed by a former President and commissioned to hold office at the will of the Executive. The charge of conspiring with General Emory is also denied. With regard to Mr. Butler's article charging him with having made speeches calculated to bring the legislative department into contempt, the President denies them at length, and claims the right of every American citizen to freedom of thought and of speech. After the answers, which are very voluminous, had been read, Mr. Johnson's counsel made application for thirty days of time in which to prepare for trial. The impeachment Managers strenuously opposed this demand, and betrayed the greatest anxiety for a speedy close of the trial. In such haste were they that it was announced that the replication to the answers would be ready by one o'clock to-day, and, as will be seen in our Washington correspondence, a meeting was held yesterday evening and a general replication decided upon. By a strict party vote the Senate refused to allow the time asked for, and before a vote could be taken on a motion to grant such time as the court saw fit an adjournment was effected. It will be noticed that while the counsel for the President invariably address Mr. Chase as "the Chief Justice" and the Senate as "the honorable court," that the impeachment Managers address the one as "Mr. President" and the other as "the Senate."

Candidates for the Presidency—Shuffling of the Cards by the Politicians.

Father Hue, that famous Catholic explorer of the interior of China, relates that on one of his long journeys among that strange people his caravan embraced an unusual number of Jacks among the donkeys employed as carriers of the expedition; that these Jacks at every resting place kept up such an intolerable braying, especially towards the morning, as to render sleep impossible to the Abbe; that at last he complained of this to the master of the donkeys, who instantly replied that his gracious highness should no more be disturbed by this braying; that, sure enough, a quiet night with his refreshing sleep followed, and that on inquiring into the cause in the morning he was pointed to the noisy Jacks, each with a heavy stone tied to his tail. "That," said the driver, "is the way we settle them. The jackass stands upon his dignity and will not bray unless he can straighten out his tail, and with a heavy stone attached he can't straighten it out, don't you see? Every time he tries it the weight on his tail pulls him down and shuts his jaw." Now, from the general silence among the democratic organs of this State touching their candidate for the next Presidency, we are inclined to suspect that their National Executive Committee has been trying down their tails each with some heavy weight, so that they can't straighten them out. We can account in no other way for their remarkable silence on this important subject.

But though remarkably silent just now, the democratic leaders hereabouts are not idle in the matter of their standard bearer for the coming national contest. They are holding Seymour in reserve to checkmate Pendleton and the West, while the head chiefs of this balliwick—Messrs. Belmont and L. M. S. A. M. Barlow—through their special organ, are preparing the way for a clean sweep with George Francis Train. He has been "working up the Fenian vote in Ireland, and in whole pages of Train's letters, speeches and doggerel verses they (Belmont, Barlow & Co.) have been and are working up the Fenian vote here. This is a tremendous power to start upon; but in addition to this Train is backed up by Mrs. Cady Stanton, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, Miss Lucy Stone and all the Women's Rights women, and they are backed up by "Old Ben Wade." Furthermore, Train has his Credit Mobilier at Cheyenne and his Credit Foncier at Omaha, so that in his financial facilities he has immense advantages over all those other itinerant regulators of the republic, such as Carl Schurz, the Chevalier Wikoff, Colorado Jewett and Daniel Pratt, "the great American traveller." Best of all, Train has adopted the style and title of "Young America," and his escutcheon is emblazoned with advancing steam engines, telegraphs, greenbacks and ballot boxes, and retiring Indians and grizzly bears. Lastly, if for sixty thousand dollars a man of cash can purchase of the Tammany sachems a seat in Congress, what cannot George Francis do in the same quarter with the millions of his Credits Mobilier and Foncier? If he has bought up the chief organ of Tammany for a trumpet, what is to hinder him from buying Tammany itself with all its chiefs and followers? The democracy were somewhat astonished in 1864 with the nomination of Polk, and in 1865 with the nomination of poor Pierce; but they must look out or they will be still more astonished with their candidate for 1868.

Nor are we quite certain that the republicans (the masses, we mean,) are sure of their favorite, General Grant. He has not been and is not the favorite of their leaders. What would the followers say if at the Chicago Convention Edwin M. Stanton were to turn up as the master of the situation? General Grant has committed himself, and he may be set aside by the radicals without fear that he will serve the opposition. The game has gone too far for that. Suppose, then, that in the old democratic wigwag of Tammany Hall a sort of neutral radical newspaper is set up by Senator Conkling and others, on a footing of a quarter of a million of money, and that all the company concerned are in the interest of Stanton as their first choice, is it not folly to imagine that they are in favor of Grant? Their journal is now only beating about the bush. Its twaddle in reference to Chase as the democratic candidate and about Hoffman is all moonshine. Its only outspoken object at present is the removal of Andrew Johnson. With his removal things at Washington will be so bravely altered within a month that Grant may

be induced to decline the Presidency, and Stanton may be set up by the radical managers at Washington in his place. Then Mr. Conkling's newspaper, we guess, will show its colors, and his investment will perhaps begin to pay. If Stanton has proved in the game of Presidential scene shifting more than a match for Andrew Johnson, after killing off Cameron, Seward and Chase, of the Lincoln Cabinet, and all the available generals of the army, but Grant, may he not, with Old Ben Wade to back him, cut out Grant himself?

We think, at all events, that under the present embarrassments of the democracy in regard to their Presidential candidate, it is not improbable that the Fenians may bring them round to George Francis Train, and that Andrew Johnson's removal may embolden the radicals to set aside General Grant and take up Stanton as the man best adapted for a thorough execution of their work. With Johnson removed the half-way radical measures adapted to the conservative ideas of General Grant will surely be dismissed, and he must fall in with the ultra radical game or withdraw from the field.

Jay Cooke Advertising Himself Again.

Jay Cooke, a little Buckeye village banker's clerk, has the pretension to issue every few days a pronouncement on the national finances, and to inform the world what he did and recommends should be done with regard to this important matter. This is the great man who made a discovery equal to that of the magnetic telegraph or of the steam power—the discovery that "a national debt is a national blessing." He has made, too, another more important discovery to himself personally, and that is how to make millions of money in four or five years through the favor of Treasury ministers, and without any other financial capacity than that of an ordinary clerk in one of our city banks. He happened by a lucky accident to obtain the favor of Mr. Chase when that gentleman was Secretary of the Treasury, and from that time the foundation of his fortune was laid. Any one who could not have become a millionaire under the opportunities Jay Cooke had thrown in his way must be a very stupid man indeed. Yet, because he has had an immense fortune literally lavished upon him through the accident of his acquaintance with a Secretary of the Treasury, he imagines himself to be a statesman in financial matters, and presumes to lay down the financial policy of the government.

We do not propose to comment upon his long rignarole—which, by the way, has been published several times before—and shall refer simply to the only point or two worthy of the least notice. First, he says there is no use practically in agitating the question of paying the five-twenties in greenbacks. In this he is right, because payment cannot be demanded for a long time to come, and by that time we may have returned to specie payments; while in the meantime the government can buy up at the greenback market price and cancel as much of this debt as it may have spare currency funds for that purpose. It is not a practical question, therefore, just now. But Mr. Jay Cooke, like Mr. McCulloch, wants to force specie payments in order to make the bonds worth their face in gold, or, in other words, wants to increase the value of the bondholders' property thirty to forty per cent, and to increase the weight of the debt upon the people in the same proportion. The true policy is to buy up as much of the debt as possible in the same depreciated currency in which most of it was paid for before we reach specie payments. That will do injustice to no one, and will relieve the people of a portion of the burdensome debt. But while Jay Cooke says the payment of the five-twenties in greenbacks is not a practical question just now, he argues that the government is pledged and bound to pay these bonds in gold. His opinion of the law creating this debt, or his assertion as to its meaning, is only that of an individual; but he puts the obligation to pay in gold on another foundation also. He, Jay Cooke, promised those who purchased the five-twenty bonds that they should be paid in gold! Whether he, as the agent, went beyond the authority of law or not in order to sell the bonds and to get as much commission as possible is of no consequence; Jay Cooke promised they should be paid in gold, and in gold they must be paid. The assertion of Thaddeus Stevens, who introduced the bill, and of the members of Congress generally who passed it, that the payment of the principal of the five-twenties in coin was specially omitted, and that the reason of this omission was well understood at the time, is of no consequence as long as Mr. Jay Cooke understands the matter differently and promised payment in coin. We advise Mr. Jay Cooke to let this be his last pronouncement, unless he wants to disgust the people by his assumption or to create greater hostility to the bondholders' selfish clamors. Shylock-like the bondholders may extort the full face of the bond, right or wrong; but let them beware how they take the blood of their victim.

Irregularities of the Post Office.

Our Panama correspondent complains of the irregular and evidently careless fashion in which the mails are made up and sent from the New York Post Office. He cites two instances which are certainly incompatible with the proper performance of public duties in that establishment. One is the arrival at Panama, instead of at London, of a mail bag containing despatches for Mr. Charles Francis Adams, American Minister at the Court of England. Another is the receipt of a letter from this office to the HERALD correspondent at Panama, dated in January last, which had been sent to Bremen and returned to Central America. There must be great indifference and a miserable system in the New York Post Office when such things as these can occur, and we shall have to look forward to the advent of Greeley to the office of Postmaster General under Old Ben Wade in the hope that he will give us a better Postmaster in New York. But it is not alone in Panama that causes of complaint lie. We have something to say about the negligence practised at home. It frequently happens that a European steamer arrives here at five or six o'clock in the afternoon the foreign papers for this office, which contain most valuable matter, are not delivered to us until near midnight, and even our more important despatches and files from our correspondents abroad, containing marine news and late political events do not

reach us until the next morning, and thus frequently become of little or no value.

We recommend Mr. Kelly to look after the foreign mail bags, and have the contents, for which we pay pretty heavily, delivered in some time to be of use. We are afraid that the New York Post Office is demoralized, and needs a thorough renovation.

The Alabama Claims.

At the present moment the British public are in a high state of excitement on the question of the Alabama claims. The desire seems to be universal to have the difficulty over with as little delay as possible. The recent debate in the House of Commons on the subject was unquestionably calm, dispassionate and dignified; but to us on this side the debate had value chiefly because of the disposition it evidenced on the part of the entire House of Commons to do what was just and right. Stubborn as Lord Stanley remains on one point—the right of Great Britain to recognize the belligerent South—he is no longer opposed to arbitration; and to have the question submitted to arbitration is clearly the desire of the House of Commons and of the entire British people. The pompous and dogmatic Mr. Harcourt, alias "Historicus," notwithstanding the snubbing he has received from Lord Hobart, Mr. John Morley and others, continues to give the British government and the British public the benefit of his legal lore; but there is noticeably less swell in his style, less force in his dogmatism, and indications are not wanting of a growing conviction that after all Great Britain may have been in the wrong. "Historicus" does not object to arbitration, although he is rather angry with the New York HERALD for suggesting that such names as those of John Morrissey, Mike McCoolle and Dooney Harris should be put on the mixed commission. It might not be difficult to discover a reason for Mr. Harcourt's antipathy to these honored names. The sophistical reasoning of "Historicus" would have small chance of success if opposed by the more vigorous and direct logic and by the less merciful "sockdologers" of these doughty champions.

We can have no objection to having the entire question submitted to the decision of an umpire or of a mixed commission, but the reverse. It does appear to us, however, that our friends on the other side either fail to see or willfully close their eyes to the real difficulty in the case. They make a great deal too much of the mere money part of the question. It is not money we want so much as redress for our wounded honor. Ten million dollars is the most we could expect to be adjudged by any arbitrator or by any commission. But what is ten million dollars to us? We do not require the money. But even if we did, is it to be imagined that the wrong done us could be righted by any such sum? It is not conceivable. No, let them keep the money and welcome if we can have no other redress. It is well for them, however, to be reminded that our opportunity may come. Nay, it is not to be doubted that it will come. We can well afford to wait. The condition of Great Britain at the present moment does not forbid the belief that our opportunity is near at hand. The three kingdoms are rapidly tending towards republicanism. But the monarchy and the aristocracy will not fall without a tremendous struggle. In spite of the marvellous skill of the Jew Prime Minister, the empire will be convulsed to its very centre. The need of troops at home will leave the dependencies and the colonies defenceless and weak. Then will be our opportunity, and then it will be our privilege to pay back in kind. With this prospect in view we can afford to be patient under delay. Kind for kind, that is the best redress we can have.

BLACK CROOK ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.—These publications are becoming more glaringly indecent every day. They are offensive to the sight of every modest person who passes the paper stalls at every street corner. The last revolting indecency is a picture of a number of women, white and black, dancing the cancan in almost a state of nudity. Now, it is evident that the law can do little to suppress these publications as long as they have the sanction of the respectable portion of the community, who patronize the very things from which these papers get their inspiration—the "Black Crooks," "White Fawns" and "Humpty Dumplings" of the stage. These illustrated sensational journals only represent in engravings what they see in the theatre; and as so many respectable people give the light of their countenances to immoral plays, it is hard to blame greedy publishers for contributing to their tastes in a degraded style of art. Oh, no; we must have the waters pure at the fountain-head before we can have a clear stream.

GREELEY IN A HURRY.—Greeley is in a great hurry to get his Cabinet appointment under Old Ben Wade, and he cannot afford to wait a moment in his eagerness to push on the trial of Andrew Johnson. He is as irrepressible as a fiery steed in the circus. Therefore his cry of "on to Richmond" has assumed the tone of "on to conviction." He will not have the President get either time for preparation or mercy or "benefit of clergy" when he is convicted. He must be ousted at once to make way for the President *ad interim*, who is expected to put Greeley into the Post Office Department. So howls the radical organ.

FINE ARTS.

The lovers of art were favored last evening with a private view of a choice collection of modern pictures belonging to Mr. J. P. Beaumont. This collection consists of one hundred and sixty-seven works, including many of rare merit by distinguished living artists of France, Germany, Belgium and the United States. It will remain on exhibition, day and evening, until the 31st of April at Leeds Art Galleries, on Broadway. The masterpiece of Carl Becker, "A Carnival Scene in Venice;" "A New English Landscape;" by Church; "A Westphalian Landscape," by Bierstadt; "A Night Market in Amsterdam," by Van Schendel; "Fishing Boats Off Scheveningen," by Achenbach; "The Bull Boats," by Ambler; "Constantinople at Twilight," by Rosler, and "The Arabian Fruit Seller," by Devedeux, are among the numerous gems in the collection, which cannot fail to enlist the interest of artists and amateurs.

HEAVY ROAD ROBBERY.

Some time between Saturday afternoon and yesterday morning the banking house of A. C. Kingsland & Sons, No. 55 Broad street, was entered by means of false keys, and bonds of various denominations, amounting in all to the value of \$40,000, were stolen, together with about \$50 in currency. The perpetrators, it would seem, had gone to the vaults under the sidewalk, and by removing the bricks between the compartments managed to secure the plunder. An attempt was made to force open the large safe on the main floor, but for some reason appears to have been relinquished. The police were so pretentive to be in most blissful ignorance of the whole affair.